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T. D. A. Cockerell

University of Colorado

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A New Genus of Bees from Peru (Hym.).

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, Boulder, Colorado.

Among the Old World Halictine bees is a very singular genus, *Thrinchostoma* of Saussure; first described from Madagascar, but now known to be widely distributed in tropical Africa and Asia.* The species have the mouth region prolonged and more or less snout-like, the malar space large. The wings are hairy, and in the males there is a patch of black hair situated on the second transverso-cubital nervure. There is a hyaline fold or spurious vein extending from the base of the stigma obliquely across the first submarginal cell and across the lower part of the second. The abdomen is subclavate, especially in the males. The tongue is long and slender.

At Huascaray, Peru, September 21, 1911, Prof. C. H. T. Townsend collected a very peculiar bee, having the aspect of a male *Thrinchostoma*, but with slender simple hind legs, and no patch of black hair on the second transverso-cubital nervure. Closer inspection shows it to be a female, and as it is wholly without pollen-collecting apparatus it must be a parasitic insect. It is thus quite distinct from *Thrinchostoma* and it is an interesting question whether it represents an isolated group of an old *Thrinchostomine* stock, or an independent evolution of parallel characteristics. It represents in any event a genus new to our classification, though it has in fact been provided

* See Canadian Entomologist, Feb., 1913, p. 35; July, 1915, p. 213. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec., 1914, p. 452.

with a generic name. Vachal, in *Miscellanea Entomologica*, xii (1904), p. 127, described a species *Halictus chlerogas*, from a female taken at Callanga, Peru. It is considerably smaller than our species, and metallic green but it is evidently congeneric. Vachal, struck by its peculiar characters, surmises that it may represent a new parasitic genus and adds that if this should prove to be the case the genus might be named *Chlerogas*, and the species *C. latitans*. According to the rules, however, it will be *Chlerogas chlerogas* (Vachal).

CHLEROGAS Vachal.

Halictine bees without pollen-collecting apparatus in the female, the abdomen of this sex clavate, truncate and hirsute at apex, without any caudal rima; hind legs of female long and slender, the tarsus much longer than tibia or femur; no hind patella; hind spur with three long teeth; head prolonged beyond the eyes, snout-like, malar space very large; inner orbital margins deeply emarginate; ocelli ordinary; antennae long for a female; scutellum binodose; wings conspicuously hairy; basal nervure falling short of transverso-median; second submarginal cell nearly square, first recurrent nervure meeting second transverso-cubital on entering extreme base of the large third submarginal cell; stigma large. Type *C. chlerogas*, but also includes:

***Chlerogas hirsutipennis* n. sp.**

♀.—Length about 12 mm., anterior wing nearly 11; face prolonged about 1.3 mm. beyond eyes; head and thorax black, not metallic; labrum, mandibles and apical margin of clypeus dull yellow; clypeus dull with sparse very feeble punctures; antennae black, flagellum and apex of scape obscure, reddish beneath; face, vertex, mesothorax and scutellum with thin black hair; hair of metathorax thin, erect, ochreous; mesothorax dull, without evident punctures; area of metathorax with extremely fine oblique striae; posterior truncation of metathorax long, oblique, narrow, with a median sulcus, only the lower end defined on each side by a carina; tegulae dark reddish; wings dusky, stigma honey-color, nervures dilute fuscous; legs bright ferruginous; abdomen piceous above, dull, without bands, base of second segment pale reddish; apex with coarse black hair; second and third ventral segments light ferruginous.

Huascaray, Peru; type in U. S. Nat. Museum.